

seen the civilization of Egypt seriously threatened by a horde of cattle-keeping (Bacchara) Arabs, and since the beginning of our era, nomadic forces, whether Tartar, Arab or Teutonic, have uprooted every civilization then existing except that of China and Japan. Living in open pastures, nomadic races may become so indifferent to the beauty of foliage that when they settle down, whether in Turkey or in China, they recklessly destroy all the trees of the country. But in return they infuse into it a spirit of active vitality which may initiate some changes in popular habits, may effloresce in such transient glories as those of Khubla Khan or of the Mogul emperors of Delhi. Agricultural and pastoral conditions may then be regarded as in some ways, complementary factors in human progress: the former has provided the mechanism, the latter the energy, for advance.

Modern achievements in scientific discovery, and in increasing the comfort and variety of life, stand like a tower amongst the monuments of human history: the difficult and tortuous path of progress seems to have been suddenly smoothed and straightened. This rapid development may be ascribed in great measure to the conditions of modern environment. Facilities for travel, for commerce, and for the dissemination of news have drawn all the civilized nations of the

world into a  
partnership of enterprise and  
research. and have  
enabled each of them to profit  
immediately by the  
discoveries of others. Nor is this all.  
They have  
quicken<sup>d</sup> curiosity and the desire for  
novelt<sup>y</sup>.  
and have broken down the barriers  
which the con-  
servative spirit opposes to reform.  
This trans-  
formation of mental habit, once begun,  
progresses